The People's Korea

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President Kim & Secretary Kim Jong Il Nominated as SPA Candidates

President Kim Il Sung was nominated as a candidate for the deputy of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly by voters of Taean Constituency No. 651.

He was unanimously recommended as an SPA candidate at the first meeting of voters held on October 12 participated in by more than 30,000 workers and farmers of Taean, where the Taean Work System has been created and which has turned into a leading heavy machine production base of the DPRK.

Chief Secretary Kim Song Su of the Taean District Party Committee and Chairman of the Election Committee of Taean Constituency No. 651 made a report at the gathering in which he stressed the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il for the successful development of the national machine base.

Kye Hyong Sun, Director of the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, the first speaker at the meeting, proposed to nominate as an SPA candidate from the constituency President Kim Il Sung.

The proposal was enthusiastically welcomed and supported by the attendants amid great applause.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted amid thunderous applause and cheers, the KCNA said.

Meanwhile, Secretary Kim Jong Il was also nominated as a candidate for deputy to the SPA on Oct. 15 at a meeting of voters in Ryongsong Constituency No. 515 of Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province.

More than 30,000 people from all walks of life including the workers of Ryongsong Machine Complex participated in the gathering held at the Ryongsong District Stadium where Chief Secretary Chon Gyong Ul of the district party committee delivered a report to praise the brilliant leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

A proposal made by Ryom Jae Man, Chief Secretary of the party committee of the Ryongsong Machine Complex to nominate him as an SPA deputy candidate was "unanimously accepted with deep emotion and joy", according to the KCNA.

Ex-S. Korean FM Now Lives in Pyongyang

Calling a press conference in September 25 in Pyongyang, Choe Dok Sin, former south Korean "Foreign Minister" and army corps commander of the "ROK Army," revealed his decision to take up permanent residence in the DPRK, ending his exile and waiving his citizenship of the U.S., reported the KCNA.

In addition, according to Radio Pyongyang on September 2 he was appointmented as Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Mr. Choe had been the "Foreign Minister" in Seoul from 1961 to 1963. In 1977, while exiled in the U.S. he called for the resignation of the late south Korean strongman Pak Jung Hi.

He was quoted as saying, "I assure you that I will do what little I can for the sacred cause of national reunification."

President Kim Gives On-the-Spot Guidance to Sunchon Vinalon Complex & Tongam Barrage

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Sunchon Vinalon Complex under construction and the Tongam Barrage on October 15, according to the Korean Central News Agency.

He was accompanied by Vice President Li Jong Ok, Premier Kang Song San, vice premiers Yon Hyong Muk, Kim Hwan, General Chief of Staff O Guk Ryol and officials concerned.

He gave on-the-spot guidance with his first step to the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, where the Korean People's Army soldiers who left front areas for the peaceful construction, actively participating in the construction work in accordance with the decision of the KPA Supreme Command.

Going around various construction objects, President Kim acquainted himself with the progress of the complex construction and met KPA soldiers who are performing heroic feats at the construction site and encouraged them devoting themselves to the worthwhile battle of socialist economic construction.

Saying that it is a very good thing that the KPA soldiers are displaying noble revolutionary spirit in carrying out the sacred cause of defending the country's peace and security and building it better, he highly praised the successes of labour registered by KPA soldiers and builders there and offered thanks to them in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK government.

Noting that the problems of food, clothing and housing of the people must be solved completely in order to attain the complete victory of socialism, President Kim said the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is of weighty importance in solving the clothing problem of the people.

He said the construction of the complex is not only a very gigantic and vast project in the scale and contents but also a most glorious work to provide the people with a more affluent and civilized life.

He convened a consultative meeting of personages of concerned on the spot and gave programmatic teachings which serves as a guideline in pressing ahead the construction objects for the solution of the food, clothing and housing problems.

He said as various chemical goods including a large quantity of chemical fertilizer will be produced along with 100,000 tons of vinalon when the complex is built, the goal of producing 1,500 million meters of textiles set by the Sixth Party Congress will be attained successfully and more gain be produced.

He put forward the task to make preparations well in advance to satisfactorily ensure the production after the commissioning of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, while pressing ahead its construction.

Noting that as Sunchon is a city where many workers live, it should be built up better, he set forth concrete tasks for it.

He posed for a photograph with KPA soldiers and builders working for the construction of the complex.

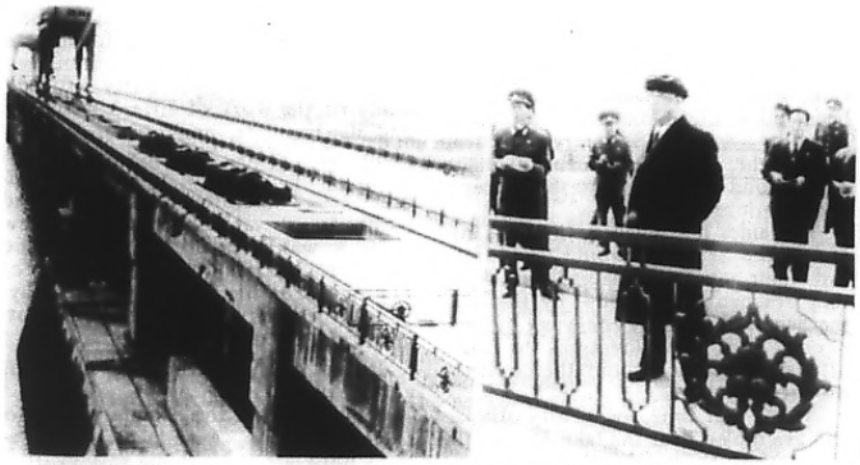
Then, President Kim Il Sung went to the Tongam Barrage in his second on-the-spot guidance tour.

Along with the West Sea, Mirim and Ponghwa barrages, it has been completed under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea to improve the people's lives and to develop the national economy.

President Kim expressed deep satisfaction with the successful construction of the comprehensive and modern barrage, after going round the equipment.

He said that with the building of the Tongam Barrage the Sunchon District and the lower reaches of the River Taedong have been linked by one large canal to further develop the ship transportation and use the unharnessed water of the River Taedong in the production of larger quantities of electricity.

He posed for a photograph with soldier-builders who joined in the barrage construction.



President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Tongam Barrage on October 16. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK Accuses US of its Bid to Gain Nuke Advantage over USSR

"The United States is persisting with its wild ambition to destroy the existing military equilibrium, gain military predominance, nuclear advantage, over the Soviet Union and build up a nuclear forestalling capability," said Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 15.

(See the commentary on page 8)

The signed commentary came out on the course and results of the Soviet-U.S. summit recently held in Reykjavik.

The paper said: "The United States is, in reality, persistently pursuing the policies of aggression and war in all parts of the world, while glibly talking about peace outwardly."

"This aggressive nature of the United States", Rodong Sinmun said, "finds salient expression in the fact that it has turned south Korea into the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East and is committing military provocations without letting up, rendering the situation strained and creating the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula."

Referring to the fact that the Reykjavik meeting ended without any agreement, the paper said that the course and results of the Soviet-U.S. summit "furnished another patent proof as to who wants peace and who dreams of aggression and war."

The WPK organ attributed failure of the summit to Reagan's insistance on the promotion of SDI at the last moment of the summit talks, while bringing itself to turn upside down the points already agreed upon, thus leading everything to a rupture in the long run.

Reiterating high appreciation with the peaceful principled stand of the Soviet Union maintained at the summit and support for Soviet peace initiatives, the paper said, "To realize nuclear arms reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons at the present moment is a key to the removal of the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, hanging over our planet and to the guarantee of world peace and the security of mankind."

The organ of the ruling WPK, recalling a series of peace initiatives made by the DPRK government such as: tripartite talks offered to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement with declaring non-aggression between the north and south of Korea; an offer to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; a proposal to hold military authorities talks; and an offer to make a nuclear-free Korea, said, "However, none of our peace proposals has been put into practice because of opposition on the part of the United States and the south Korean puppets."

DPRK President Due to Visit USSR

PYONGYANG Oct. 14 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will pay a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in late October upon the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (6)

Working Round the Clock

(Continued from No. 1,306 issue of The People's Korea)

On one of those days, the Secretary said, "Let's go outing next Sunday so we may take a rest." The aides were glad to hear this, and made preparations for it.

But when they went outing on Sunday with the Secretary, they found that they were wrong. While riding in a car, the Secretary was studying President Kim Il Sung's works on the construction of the capital city, using a small-size taperecorder, and was thinking of measures to implement the President's plan.

The party arrived at their destination, which was a lake. Looking at the beautiful artificial lake which looked as broad as a sea, the Secretary said, deep in thought, "This is a beautiful place. And a good place for us to think deeply about various things."

The aides felt relieved, thinking that at last the Secretary would take a rest. But their relief was short-lived. When they reached a rest house by the lake, the Secretary called Pyongyang by telephone, and gave directions to some officials concerned about the construction of the capital.

About that time, local Party officials had assembled near the lake. One of the aides asked them why they had come there. They told him that they made an appointment the night before to meet the Secretary there.

Secretary Kim Jong Il heard report from the local Party officials about their work, and gave them proper instructions, making decisions quickly. It was already afternoon. Then, he gave instructions to other Party officials about measures to be taken for the improvement of the physical culture of youth, and had consultations with still other officials concerned with artistic activities about creative art. He took a rest only for a while, angling by the lake. After all, his holiday differed little from his ordinary busy day.

"Thank you very much. I could take a good rest today."

He thanked the workers not for his rest but on behalf of his aides and the Party officials who gathered at the rest house.

Secretary Kim Jong Il was busy every hour or every minute of his time, and the amount of the work he had to do was so large that it appeared difficult even to sort out his work in order. He seemed to be impatient of the fact that one day had only 24 hours. As important problems about Party work and social life were dumped on him, the amount of work he had to do was so immensely large – the examination of documents, the calling of meetings and conferences, discussions with senior Party officials study of the work of different sections and departments, presentation of new plans and ideas, guidance of various kinds of organizations, on-the-spot guidance, etc. Therefore, the Secretary had hardly any private life, and in not a few years it was difficult for him to find time for a birthday party. The page for February 16, the Secretary's birthday, in his work diary is filled with appointments and the day's schedules.

It was on his birthday in a certain year.

That day, too, the Secretary went to some enterprise, examined its operations until late at night and gave instructions to the workers there. They were happy to receive instructions from the Secretary, but knowing that the day was his birthday, they felt sorry for him. As the night advanced, one of the officials of the enterprise said.

"Today is your birthday."

"Birthday? "

The Secretary thought for a while and said nonchalantly.

"I was borr in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and spent my boyhood days without knowing how to spend my birthday. I was brought up without knowing my birthday, on the back of my mother who fought bloody battles in the snowstorm of Mt. Paekdu . . .

"Now, comrades. We must carry out the revolution. We must carry on and accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche under any circumstances."

He concluded his words by saying that he thought it was more meaningful for him to spend the night in that way.

The Secretary finished his work around four o'clock early in the morning the following day, and left the place. He directly went to his office at the Party Central Committee, and then and there his work on that day started. He worked hard in this way, forgetting food and sleep.

He worked round the clock. It is not true that he did not sleep at all, but he slept bit by bit to work overnight. It appeared that he lived in an unimaginable world of happiness and joy through devotion to his work.

Though working without taking a rest, the Secretary did not look tired, and carried out his "forced march" work schedule, doing two or three different kinds of work simultaneously.

His aides, who knew how the Secretary worked, would say that it appeared that the Secretary's time was sometimes two-dimensional and at other times three-dimensional.

One of his aides writes about the Secretary in his memoir as follows:

When he was called and entered the Secretary's office, the Secretary was reading a document, while listening to a new taperecorded song. So, he was hesitating to speak to him. Then, the Secretary, while doing two kinds of work at the same time, asked him what had become of the work the Secretary had entrusted to him. He started to make a report on his work, but soon faltered, as he thought the Secretary was paying much attention to the document on his table. The Secretary, however, urged him to continue, while writing something on the document.

"Why do you stop? Please continue, I am listening to your report."

He hurriedly made a report again. Examining the document, the Secretary nodded while listening to his report, and advising him now and then, he gave new instructions regarding difficult problems. When the music stopped, he phoned the officials who had brought the taperecorded song to the Secretary, and expressed his opinion on the song. Then again he began to read the document.

After writing about this experience of him, the memoir writer says as follows.

"I found myself moved before I was aware of it, and was absent-mindedly looking at Comrade leader's face shining with intelligence ..... Overwhelmed by a feeling of adoration and respect for the Secretary welling up in me, I shouted in my heart, 'A great man, indeed!'"

Secretary Kim Jong Il's intelligence was brought most effectively to bear on the frontline of work. His thought was comprehensive and when he wrote or spoke, thousands of new ideas crowded in his head and each of them seemed as if it were impatiently awaiting its turn to be called out.

Actually, when the Secretary was engrossed in something, he looked to be moving even when he was sitting, and looked agile even when he was walking in his office. For instance, when he extended guidance in the construction of a structure, he looked at it from all directions, studied from all angles in perspective, and hurriedly entered the structure,, and checked all the important parts in detail before he gave instructions. At such a time, he gave detailed practical instructions rapidly one after another about the content and form of the structure, its artistic quality and practical aspects, and also about technical problems related to execution.

President Kim Il Sung himself was concerned about the way the Secretary worked.

It was when the President, concerned about the Secretary's health, called him on the phone. The Secretary who was working in his office past midnight, asked the President about his health in a hoarse voice from fatigue before the President did so. The President, who, hearing the Secretary's hoarse voice over the telephone, thought that the Secretary was very much tired, advised him not to strain himself, saying that the revolution could not be accomplished in a day or two.

Even the Secretary, to whom the President's advice was absolute, could not listen to his advice not to strain himself in his work. His aides wanted to reduce the Secretary's work somehow, but the more they did, the more the Secretary took work upon himself and did it by saving time.

The Secretary always put himself in a situation in which he had to run at full speed on the road of speed campaign, in a situation in which the speed of the revolution was determined by his own speed, in a position in which he was not allowed to permit himself a moment's delay or make the slightest mistake. This strong determination of his made him forget rest and sleep and drove him to a life filled with tension and ardent passion.

The Secretary's tireless energy was also seen in his on-the-spot guidance.

The Secretary felt happy when he had work in which he could put all his energy, and the more he had that kind of work, the happier he was.

This character of his is well illustrated by an episode about his briefcase.

On a New Year day of a certain year, Secretary Kim Jong Il was presented with a briefcase. It was an ordinary, simple briefcase, but he was very much pleased with that, and the briefcase became one of his favorite things. Wherever and whenever he went out, he took the briefcase with him, packing it with necessary documents. But as the days passed, the amount of documents he carried grew so much that the briefcase could not hold them. Knowing this, the man who had made a present of the briefcase, made a briefcase a bit larger. The Secretary was satisfied with the style and size of the briefcase.

"I am very much pleased with this. This is bigger and well-made. Thank you very much."

He was happy to have a briefcase that could hold more documents. But the second briefcase became small in several months. So it happened that the man was to make a new briefcase for the Secretary each time the amount of documents he had to carry increased. And the Secretary thanked him with a smile of satisfaction each time he received a briefcase.

S. African Racists Boost in Armed Forces Criticized by DPRK Foreign Ministry

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea express full support to and solidarity with a declaration published at the Summit Conference of the Six Frontline States and strongly denounce the South African racists for ever more outrageously stepping up maneuvers for war of aggression against the neighbouring countries.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stresses this in a statement issued on October 14 in support of an important declaration republished by the leaders of the 6 frontline states after holding a meeting to counter the acute situation prevailing in Southern Africa, KCNA reported on Oct. 16.

Noting that the South African racists are these days massing a large force of aggression in the areas bordering on Mozambique and Zimbabwe and have already infiltrated their commandoes into the territory of Mozambique, the statement says:

The large-scale concentration of armed force by the South African racists and their aggressive moves against the neighbouring countries are a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in this region and an undisguised challenge to the entire African people and the world's peace-loving people calling for the complete liberation of Southern Africa.

The South African racists must put an immediate end to their murderous atrocities against the South African and Namibian peoples and to their reckless aggressive war manoeuvers against the neighbouring countries, looking straight at the trend of the present time advancing towards independence and national liberation.

The governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world should take more allround sanctions against the South African racists so that they may abolish the accursed apartheid, stop suppressing the people and put an end to the aggressive war moves against the neighbouring countries.

If the South African racists refuse to lend an ear to the just voice of the world's peace-loving people and persist in resorting to force of arms, suppressing the people and seeking aggressive war, they will be unable to escape a stern punishment at the hands of the peace-loving people of the world.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will in the future, too, firmly stand on the side of the South African and Namibian peoples for freedom and liberation and firmly support and encourage with might and main the just cause of the frontline states and the entire African people for the complete liberation of Southern Africa.

(Continued from page 3)

haps the only last great man in present history. I was certainly very happy to see him.

As we saw him as a human being he was very healthy. He will have a long life.

He is very healthy, very active. He is a man who knows his people who stands and admits his people. He is a man of people.

I don't know any other man like him. I think he is the father of his people.

Dr. Wimmer: Of course, I feel in the same way as my friend Minister Klecatsky. But at first it was small talk and he mentioned some of the outlines of his thinking. He explained to us the development of the Chollima method, when we had lunch with him. And he was like father to me. He explained to me several kinds of *Kimchi* (Korean pickles). We got very close together. He has a very warm heart.

President Kim Il Sung is not only a man of great spiritual ability and the hero of the present era of your history but also he is a warm hearted man.

He grips the hearts of people and also care not only for the anonymous masses but for every individual.

Juche Idea Has Transcended Marxism-Leninism

Dr. Hans R. Klecatsky, director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Dr. Norbert Wimmer, director of European Institute of the Juche Idea recently visited Japan.

They paid a visit to the DPRK few months ago and were received by President Kim Il Sung.

During their stay in Japan, they called at the central headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), while they waged energetic activities to discuss the Juche idea at lectures and study meetings.

They were interviewed by a staff reporter for The People's Korea about the activities of the Juche study groups in the world.

Here are excerpts from the interview:

Q: *What do you think about the Juche idea?*

Dr. Klecatsky

Dr. Wimmer

Dr. Klecatsky: We think the Juche idea is a great idea. It's a great idea not only for the Korean people but also for East Asian people and for the people all over the world. Why? The Juche idea says human beings can decide all. Then it will be independent. And independent for the human being, one human being means independent for the people in the nation and in the world. It means blockless in a very actual and modern way. Therefore, we think, we and my friends in Europe, especially in Austria, think the Juche idea is a great idea for the whole world.

Dr. Wimmer: Yes, of course, we take the same approach to the study of the Juche idea. We have also our own political background.

There are parallels between the situation of the DPRK and that of the Austrian Republic. We are both surrounded by the big countries and we have the necessity to ensure our freedom by independence.

And the Juche philosophy is founded on a philosophical as well as a scientific background to gain this goal.

Therefore the Juche idea is not only a philosophic and intellectual approach but also a very political theory.

Q: *When did you start learning the Juche idea?*

Dr. Klecatsky: We met some years ago Korean social scientists who taught us about the Juche idea and then it was possible to visit the DPRK and we could study there the efficiency of this great idea in the political life. We could see that this idea is not only a theory, as my friend Prof. Wimmer said, but it is the way to alter, develop and help people to do something in the reality of human life.

Q: *What were the first documents or works of President Kim Il Sung you read?*

Dr. Klecatsky: I can't say what were the works of President Kim Il Sung we read first. But I think we have read all we have in our university institute and the Innsbruck Institute of Public Law and Political Science. I think most of the works of President Kim Il Sung and most of the works of Secretary Kim Jong Il and we think that these works are very, I have to repeat it, very important for the purpose of knowing not only Korea but its new philosophy, new political philosophy, of course, too, which is very rich, and I think we will do our studies first of all in this way.

Dr. Wimmer: Yes, it was in the same as my friend Mr. Klecatsky told.

It's the richness of the thinking of the great leader Kim Il Sung. It is tremendous. He wrote on several themes about many topics – political questions, bureaucracy and the Juche artists, how to write dramatic plays, how to create music.

There are famous writings of the great leader on agriculture and the famous Chollima strategy and so on.

I am always enjoying the richness of the thoughts of President Kim Il Sung. But these are really rich in thought but also these are simple and easy to understand because these are thoughts which must go to and also, which must be understood by the popular masses.

Q: *Please tell us about your activities in Europe?*

Dr. Klecatsky: As you know, I think, there are many study groups of the Juche idea in Europe, in various countries–in Portugal, Spain, Finland, Great Britain and Iceland, and of course, in Austria.

Austria is a neutral state. And I think this is a good field to study the Juche idea, for Austria is a neutral state and Austrian people have many reasons to study foreign ideas and to study the political way of other countries who are in a similar situation. We have many study groups of the Juche idea, especially, in Austria.

We are just now founding in the next weeks a new study group in Austria, which wants to connect our study groups in Austria, as we've done before, with study groups in Italy, especially, in France. But now Prof. Wimmer is vice general director of a European study group who was founded last year in Paris.

Perhaps, my friend Prof. Wimmer will tell you more about this.

Dr. Wimmer: Yes, as my friend Mr. Klecatsky told just now, there are many study group centers. Our problems is to strengthen the effectiveness of these study group centers.

As it is known, I think it's necessary to implant the thought of the Juche idea also in Western Europe not only the countries of the so-called Third-World.

That's the reason why we also like to cooperate with our Korean friends in Japan because they have a very high level of understanding. We are the pupils of Korean friends in Japan and they are our teachers. But we can bring some other thoughts to them.

Therefore I hope there will be rich cooperation between us, too.

Q: *What activities do study group members do?*

Dr. Klecatsky: Yes, we have studied the Juche idea at many conferences. The great conference, which was held this year in April in Vienna–That was a world-wide conference of the Juche idea.

I think, study group members include scholars, politicians, heads of states in 70 countries.

I think, this conference was a success, and we are satisfied with this.

But there are many other study groups. Small study groups which want not only to discuss the Juche idea but to make the great ideas of Juche philosophy effective in their real social and political life. I think this is the line of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il, too.

Philosophy is always effective for the people, for men in the world and for the masses.

There is one obstacle at present. There are people who say the Juche idea is only Marxism-Leninism on the level.

And there are other Marxist-Leninists. They say we know all. We have not discussed the Juche idea.

We think the Juche idea is not Marxism-Leninism. And I think, you can read this in the works of President Kim Il Sung, treatises especially in the works of dear leader Kim Jong Il. We think the Juche idea has transcended Marxism-Leninism. This is very important for Marxist-Leninists, I think.

The Juche idea is a new idea, which can make men in the world not only Koreans but also Northeast Asia happier. That is our idea.

Therefore we were working for this idea in Austria, too, and in Europe.

Q: *How about the nationwide activities of the Juche study groups? If possible, I want to know them in detail.*

Dr. Klecatsky: We have an Austrian study group.

I can say now to Koreans. I can now say you can be sure there are friends of Korea in every field, not only in philosophical but in political circles, too. We know the political problems of Korea very well.

I can say there are more than 25 prominent philosophers, scholars scientists in Austria, especially younger than I, who evaluate this idea and with whom we are cooperating.

But there are many other people. We want to tell the Juche idea to them who have many sympathies not only with the idea but with the political fate of your nation, of your people, of your fatherland.

Dr. Wimmer: I said the activities to study the Juche philosophy in Austria started four or five years ago and if you see now that there are about 20 or 25 professors, I think it's a very, very good success, because you must see there are many activities in Western countries.

Q: *What is your impression of President Kim Il Sung when you visited the DPRK?*

Dr. Klecatsky: I can answer this simply in only a few words.

I think President Kim Il Sung is per-

(Continued on page 2)

EDITORIAL

Soviet's Efforts at Reykjavik Summit Endorsed

The Reykjavik summit, seemingly having reached a potential agreement, failed on arms control due to Reagan's adherence to the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Both Soviet and American leaders were nearly on the verge of an agreement on a reduction of strategic arsenals and medium-range missiles, at the more than 10-hour long bargaining session held on Oct. 11-12 in the capital of Iceland.

They held out the prospect of gains in the most negotiable arms control area –reduction of inter-mediate-range nuclear forces (INF), to clear medium-range missiles deployed in Europe and Soviet's Asian INF warheads to 100, to start full scale talks on banning nuclear explosions.

However, the potential agreements failed to materialize when the talks were diverged on the SDI.

The Soviet side claimed to strengthen the 1972 anti-ballistic treaty to confine Star Wars research to the laboratory, whilst the U.S. turned it out as Reagan regarded it as killing the U.S.'s defensive shield.

As a result, the summit failed to set a date for the next summit meeting, though the U.S. intended to make Reykjavik a basecamp before the summit due in Washington. The summit could not bring about accord on which both leaders already reached an agreement as well.

In any case, Reagan's infatuation with the SDI stymied the Reykjavik summit despite Gorbachev's sincere and consistent efforts to prevent nuclear war which has won endorsement in the world community as reasonable.

Even if the two leaders made progress in an overall arms control deal, it will make no sense as long as the SDI is not included in a package of all the proposals. Because the SDI is linked to all the arms deals.

The collapse of the summit has lost a chance which would have contributed to easing tension in the world and eliminating the danger of nuclear war. What can the Reagan administration expect from its pursuance of the SDI?

It is the unanimous aspiration of the people over the world and imminent issue in the world politics to clear nuclear arms, to prevent nuclear war, which might be an accident waiting to happen, and set up nuclear free peace zone.

According to the Sep. 26-27 poll conducted by an American anti-nuke group, some 55.7 percent of American citizens hailed America's moratorium on nuclear testing.

Some 3,600 cities and towns throughout 17 countries made declarations of nuclear-free cities. (As of September issued by the secretariat of the international conference of nuclear-free cities)

In Japan alone 1,613 cities and towns which embrace 53 percent of the whole population of Japan have declared nuclear-free cities.

The DPRK government and people has made utmost effort to ease tension prevent a nuclear catastrophe and bring about a turning point in its campaign on the occasion of the International Year of Peace. Among their efforts are the proposals to set up a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean Peninsula; to hold three-way talks and military talks by parties concerned for the sake of the peaceful solution of the Korean issue.

The Korean nation will join in the world-wide anti-nuke peace campaign and contribute to its development.

Turbulent S. Korean Assembly Hall

—Opposition Lawmaker Arrested for His Remarks—

An opposition deputy was arrested on October 17 after members of south Korea's ruling party, protected by hundreds of police, voted unilaterally to lift his parliamentary immunity and allow the "government" to pursue him for alleged pro-"communist" remarks.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party on October 16 passed the vote for approval of the arrest of Yu Sung Hwan, a member of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, on charges of making "radical remarks."

Yu said on October 14 at a national assembly session that; 1) south Korea's national policy must be national reunification rather than anti-communism, 2) the Inchon incident on May 3 in which students clashed with riot police violently, was a spontaneous and independent struggle of the people for reunification, etc.

The ruling party regarded his remarks as "communist-inspired" and as being in line with north Korean "propaganda', and accused him of violation of the "national security law" which prohibits all activities favoring north Korea and carries a maximum penalty of death.

About 70 NKDP members delayed the assembly vote for over eight hours on the day by occupying the speaker's podium and barring him from opening the session.

Deputies of the ruling DJP, who have a majority in the 276-seat legislature, finally moved to another room to take the vote, guarded by a force of about 500 plainclothes police.

NKDP on October 17 called on the "government" of Chon Du Hwan to resign to assume responsibility for arresting an opposition lawmaker.

It also called ruling party action in the national assembly that led to the arrest of Yu "a scheme to extend power" and said:

"In order to fulfill the sacred assignment, mandated by the people, for the defense of democracy, we will fight at the risk of everything we have, including assemblymanship."

The statement was contained in a resolution issued after a general meeting of its lawmaker members at the main assembly chamber, where they had been staging a sit-in since October 16.

The negotiation between the ruling party and the opposition on the constitutional amendment issue is expected to be much harsher after this incident.

The authorities are warned especially by growing recent tendencies among the dissidents and so-called "pro-Pyongyang students", particularly by the wall papers which appeared at the Seoul National University from Oct. 10 to 14, and, which carried an article in a north Korean official paper in full, and have tightened their "anti-communist" measures.

Earlier on Oct. 13, the south Korean national assembly was thrown into confusion during the first-day session on political affairs due to "radical remarks" by lawmaker of the NKDP.

Handcuffed opposition legislator Yu Sung Hwan is escorted to prison in a car.

Rep. Kim Hyun Kyu of NKDP said at the assembly, "The NKDP will have no choice but to launch a struggle in aliance with all democratic forces to crush the DJP's plot to remain in power and continue its military dictatorship, if the DJP foils a constitutional amendment by agreement."

He also said, "...the current regime has no reason to exist further..."

After his speech, about 100 DJP members walked out in protest.

Fire Set Anew

After the Asian Games ended on October 5, a fire was rekindled in the south Korean national assembly on the constitutional amendment issue.

Earlier, on Sep. 29, leaders of the NKDP declared that the party would boycott the special committee on constitutional revision until Chon Du Hwan agreed to their call for direct talks between "real power holders."

In a statement, Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Li Min U said that they were determined to fight against any scheme to prolong the stay of the ruling party in power.

The opposition leaders said that they would strive to achieve the goal of obtaining DJP approval of direct presidential election system during the regular national assembly session.

They criticized the ruling party for having broken an agreement between the two parties on a live TV coverage of public hearings in the special house committee.

On Oct. 4, Li Min U, president of the main opposition party, said that he thought it better to hold a national referendum so that public opinion might be reflected on the issue, but the suggestion was quickly rejected by the ruling party by reason that it was unconstitutional.

On Oct. 11, the NKDP proposed a TV debate on a plebiscite to decide on the power structure of the next government.

In a statement, an NKDP spokesman said, "The DJP continues to state that the national referendum proposed by our party is unconstitutional. So, we formally demand that a TV debate be held on this question."

However, DJP again rejected this proposal.

Political observers believe that in the renewed debate over the constitutional revision issue, with the new twist of a plebiscite proposal, the opposition has an advantage over the "government" in public opinion.

"The opposition has clearly outsmarted the DJP on this one," said a senior Western diplomat.

"The Korean people have to be asking themselves why—if the DJP really believes that the majority of Koreans want a parliamentary system, as they keep saying—why shouldn't they submit the issue to a plebiscite to prove once and for all that it is right."

Kunsan Rally

About 15,000 citizens gathered in a Kunsan-Okku chapter rally of NKDP, in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, on October 9.

Li Min U called on the "government" at the rally to accept his proposal for a plebiscite on the form of the next government with fairness guaranteed in the process of conducting it.

Speaking to a large audience which jampacked the Wolmyong Park in this port city, Li said, "The DJP should accept the proposal, if it really intends to respect the will of the people."

"If the DJP does not respect the people's right to choose the form of government, while it cheats and oppresses them, I warn you the nation will surely be plunge into a catastrophe," he said.

The police told the NKDP earlier that they would block the "illegal" rally, but no clash took place between policemen around the park and the ralliers.

An estimated 6,000 riot policemen were placed in all the intersections leading to the rally site, but they stayed calm when the NKDP leaders and some 20 lawmakers paraded through the streets followed by a large number of citizens.

Kim Dae Jung was again barred from attending the gathering as he was placed under house arrest by police from early morning.

In a tape-recorded speech lasting 15 minutes, Kim suggested to the "government" that a "pan-national cabinet" to be formed to deal with all national issues including those of constitutional amendment and presidential and parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong Sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with Kim Dae Jung and permanent advisor to the NKDP, said that the NKDP and the people should push ahead with a stronger campaign to boycott payment of KBS—the state-run TV company – subscritpion fees.

NKDP leaders paraded for some 20 minutes from an exit of a highway to Wolmyong Park, together with party members chanting "Down with the dictatorship" and "Democratic constitutional amendment."

Citizens along the road applauded.

The rally was the first large-scale outdoor gathering the NKDP has held since it decided two weeks ago not to participate in the house special committee on constitutional amendment.

After the rally, 26 people were taken away by the police.

Of them, eight persons, including five students, were formally arrested.

The NKDP on Oct. 11 urged the authorities to promptly release those who were arrested at the rally and punish the officials responsible for the illegal detention.

In a statement, NKDP spokesman Hong Sa Duk demanded that stern measures be taken against the provincial police chief.

He also accused the police of having tried to foil the rally by threatening people not to attend the outdoor rally.

"However," he said, "the rally was carried out successfully in spite of the systematic and vicious maneuvers by the police and the local administration."

S. Korea Faces Severe Political Crisis: Risk Survey (1)

Here are excerpts from "Quarterly Country Risk Survey: the Republic of Korea" published by the Hong Kong-based Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. The survey report covers the period from October 1986 through March 1987:

SOCIO-POLITICAL PROGNOSIS

Factors Reflecting the Stability of Government and Its Institutions

Korea faces a severe political crisis within the next six months. It is important to remember how far the Government has moved since the beginning of 1986. At that time, both the President and the leader of the DJP, Roh Tae-woo, were insisting that there would be no constitutional reform. Now, a very radical constitutional reform is being proposed, more radical in many ways than that proposed by the opposition.

Korea is now approaching the make or break political situation, and the leaders of both sides are aware of this.

The opposition and Government must either find some grand compromise, or see political, social and, possibly, economic instability take place. It will take, at least, up to the end of the year to reach such a situation. If a compromise occurs, then either Government or opposition will be divided within.

According to an opinion poll held in July, 43.8% of Koreans favor a direct Presidential election, and 19.4% a cabinet system. The Government needs to reverse those proportions. The majority want the issue settled as quickly as possible.

The DJP proposal is for a constitutional set-up similar to that of West Germany or India. A figurehead President and an all powerfull Prime Minister and cabinet, with the Prime Minister and President elected by the National Assembly. There is also discussion of creating two DPMs, one for economic affairs as at present, and the other for security. The constitutional

(Continued on page 5)

DPRK Paper on SNU Campus

South Korean police on Oct. 16 arrested three students on charges of violation of the "national security law" in relation to the north Korean newspaper that was pasted on a wall of Seoul National University.

The full text of an article of the DPRK's official newspaper "Minju Choson" (Democratic Korea) was plastered on walls of a building on the SNU campus from Oct. 10 to 14.

It was also revealed that the full texts of north Korean broadcasting and Tass report were also pasted.

According to police, this is the first time that this kind of underground poster quoting north Korean media in original form has been discovered on the university campus.

So far underground posters and leaflets usually carried north Korean opinions with alterations, the police said.

The Oct. 5 issue of the north Korean organ which was pasted on Oct. 10 said, "Peace on the Korean Peninsula is in jeopardy because of the war-mongering stance of the south Korean and American authorities."

It also said, "They are also misleading world opinion, alleging that the north Korean peace initiative is a mere propagandistic scheme while they themselves are actually engrossed in war preparations."

Alerted by the appearance of the wall poster, police authorities began checking all the printing firms in the Seoul area.

Under a special instruction, police stations has been put under a standing order to search out "instigative" printed materials of all kinds.

(Continued from page 4)

proposal is unclear as to whether all members of the cabinet must be members of the National Assembly. Also doubtful is the method of revising constituencies for election to the National Assembly.

The two major opposition parties, the NDP and KNP both propose direct Presidential elections. However, the breakaway faction of the NDP, 12 Assemblymen (formerly the New Conservative Group) who have now formed the People's Democratic Party also favor cabinet system. The leader of the KNP, Kim Man-sup, has said that his party might be willing to compromise on the form of constitution.

The NDP proposal calls for a four-year term for the President with a Vice President and checks and balances limiting the President's power. It may be broadly compared with the U.S. system. Essentially, it consists of the separation of powers, the President changing from "head of state" to "head of the executive branch", with considerably more powers being given to the National Assembly and to the Supreme Court.

The NDP constitution would introduce the "citizens right to resist in cases where the constitution is destroyed". This is a phrase which was much in vogue in 1980 and would have justified the Kwangju uprising. The military is forbidden from political activity, and the Government from encroaching on the freedom of speech or freedom of the press.

The new constitution must command a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly to be passed. The NDP has enough votes to block an amendment, but even with the KNP and independents, their votes are insufficient to push through their proposals. The DJP will have to win a breakaway group to get the votes it needs.

In the event of a stalemate, the Government will probably hold a referendum. In this case, it will most likely get the constitution accepted. Referendum in Korea always manage to get a big vote for the government position. However, the Government will then have to hold new elections immediately for a new assembly, either on the old constitution (which might increase the opposition) or on the new constitution nine months ahead of schedule. This will, of course, include presidential election, as well.

Roh, like the President, is believed to be more interested in power than in the form power takes. The DJP could still switch to a form of constitution which could make Roh a powerful president if elected. The package proposed by the DJP is unlike any constitution Korea has ever had, except during the brief Yun Po-sun/Chang Myon democratic government in 1960-61. The cabinet system then ended in disorder, resulting in the military coup of Park Chung-hee. When challenged on this point, DJP spokesmen argue that Korea is quite different from the Korea of 1960. However, cynics point out that given the Korean preference for strong leaders, whether Park or Chun on one side or Kim Dae-jung on the other, the proposed formula could be a recipe for disorder followed by a coup months later.

The formula is designed to allow a greater and stronger DJP to arise, much like the LDP in Japan. A grand coalition of factions will then dominate politics and never permit the opposition to take power. Internal discussions in the DJP seem to have focused on this issue, with doubters about the merits of a cabinet system lured by a party made up of a number of factions. Under this scenario, the KNP might merge with the DJP and Lho Shin-yong might emerge as leader. A party based on such a coalition might not necessarily vote in Roh Tae-woo as Prime Minister;

Who the next president might be is a matter of speculation. Lho Shin-yong, Kim Jong-pil and Yi Ki-beak, currently Minister of Defense, have all been mentioned by senior politicians.

To get to this stage, Korea must first reach a point of compromise. The President, in a recent press conference, argued that compromises must be made on all sides. In case of a stalemate, it is certain that Chun Doo-hwan will use his considerable charm and personal flexibility to try to arrange one.

We believe that after several confrontations, a compromise will be reached but the shape it will take is uncertain. There is a high probability that the NDP will be split and Kim Dae-jung's faction will intensify its opposition.

At the moment, the two parties are still divided over the form of the constitutional debates which are to be held all over the country. The DJP has conceded that bigger halls can be used but refused to permit live broadcasts. This issue has stalled the talks for nearly a month, but is expected to be resolved shortly.

If the DJP is serious about the cabinet system, it has to be in control of the Government. Thus, in mid-August, there were a series of moves towards this direction. First, a reshuffle within the DJP hierarchy to strengthen Roh Tae-woo's position and, on August 26, a major cabinet reshuffle. What started as a minor shuffle, turned into a major one with 10 of the 21 cabinet members replaced, five of them by DJP members.

UN Ambassador Choi Kwang-soo became Foreign Minister, Kim Chong-hoh, Home Affairs Minister and Rha Wong-bae, Minister of Trade and Industry. The Home Affairs Minister was slated for replacement in the wake of the allleged sexual torture of sexual abuse of a demonstrator undergoing police interrogation, one of the major scandals of the last three months. The Minister of Culture and Information was also replaced, taking responsibility for the fire which severely damaged the new Independence Hall, a national museum which is almost complete.

(To be continued)

Letter to Chon from U.S. Solons

As was reported in the previous issue, U.S. congressmen sent a letter to Chon Du Hwan expressing "deep concern" about the torture of Kim Kuen-tae, former leader of a south Korean youth organization.

Here is the text of the letter signed by 54 U.S. congressmen including Congressman Edward F. Feighan.

We would like to express our deep concern about the case of Mr. Kim Kuen-tae, whom we believe has been the victim of state-sanctioned torture by South Korean state officials.

Kim Kuen-tae is the former chairman of the National Youth Alliance for Democracy (NYAD), an organization which he founded in 1983. He had previously been involved in non-violent, opposition politics from the early 1970's onward and had spent a good part of that decade in hiding. Kim was detained on several occasions prior to his arrest on September 4, 1985, by the Anti-Communist Bureau of the National Police.

From September 4 to 26, 1985, Kim was interrogated and reporedly tortured by members of the Anti-Communist Bureau before finally being transferred to the Seoul District Public Prosecutor's Office on September 26. On October 25, he was charged under the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations on counts related to his organization of and/or participation in eight meetings "feared to cause social unrest" as well as under the National Security Law with making propaganda for North Korea. Kim was sentenced in trial court on March 6, 1986, to seven years imprisonment and six years loss of civil rights. On July 4, 1986, the appeals court affirmed the lower court's finding of guilt, but reduced the prison sentence from seven to five years. On August 19, 1986, Kim's lawyers filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of South Korea. A date for the hearing has yet to be set.

During his interrogation from September 4 to 26, Mr. Kim was brutally and persistently tortured at the Anti-Communist Bureau Offices of the National Police Headquarters located at Namyoung-dong. Torture methods included electric shock, water torture, and being forced to swallow water which had been laced with red pepper and salt. He was deprived of food prior to torture sessions at other times, as well, as a form of psychological torture designed to make him think that torture was about to begin when, in fact, it was not. Again, in August of 1986, Kim along with seventeen student prisoners was severely beaten. The other prisoners were protesting the fact that Kim was being kept in a cell so small that he could not stretch out the full length of his body to sleep. They were beaten as a result of their protests, as was Kim, and yet Kim reportedly continues to be kept in the same small cell.

Our concentration in this letter on the case of one individual should not be taken to mean that we feel that Kim's case is an isolated one. On the contrary, Kim's experiences are seen as part of a deliberate and pervasive policy, which we find to be most troubling. We are concerned about Mr. Kim's personal welfare in prison and earnestly hope that he is no longer subject to abuse during the remainder of his prison sentence. We hope as well that you will be able to see that measures are taken in the future to investigate allegations of torture and abuse fully when they arise. More importantly, we urge you to do what you can to stop this practice of human rights violations taking place within your government.

As Americans, we have shared an important history with the people of South Korea during the past forty years--including fighting side-by-side during wartime, a powerful postwar alliance, and strong and fruitful economic ties. With the approach of the Olympic Games in Seoul and the Presidential elections in 1988, we sincerely hope that Korean-American relations will continue to be strong and cordial, and that they will serve to strengthen our great, shared tradition of democracy and freedom.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN J. SOLARS, M.C.
BARNEY FRANK, M.C.
ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE, M.C.
THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA, M.C.
EDWARD F.FEIGHAN, M.C.
GUS SAVAGE, M.C.
JOHN M. SPRATT, JR, M.C.
HOWARD L. BERMAN, M.C.
LAURENCE J. SMITH, M.C.
MEL LEVINE, M.C.
LANE EVANS, M.C.
ROBERT G. TORRICELLI, M.C.
DAVE McCURDY, M.C.
BERNARD J. DWYER, M.C.
BUDDY MacKAY, M.C.
MAJOR R. OWENS, M.C.
PETER J. KOSTMAYER, M.C.
SANDER M. LEVIN, M.C.
BARBARA BOXER, M.C.
ROBERT MRAZEK, M.C,
BRUCE A. MORRISON, M.C.,
MORRIS UDALL,M.C.,
RONALD V. DELLUMS, M.C.
TED WEISS, M.C.
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, M.C.
JAMES L. OBERSTAR, M.C.
VIC FAZIO, M.C.
GUS YATRON, M.C.
CHARLES A. HAYES, M.C.
DAN CLICKMAN, M.C.
TONY P. HALL, M.C.
MIKE LOWRY, M.C.
JOHN CONYERS, JR, M.C.
HAMILTON FISH, JR., M.C.
GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., M.C.
ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, M.C.
MARCY KAPTUR, M.C.
JIM BATES, M.C.
HOWARD WOLPE, M.C.
TOMMY F. ROBINSON, M.C.
TOM LANTOS, M.C.
EDOLPHUS TOWNS, M.C.
DAVID E. BONIOR, M.C.
JOHN F. SEIBERLING, M.C.
GERRY E. STUDDS, M.C.
ALTON WALDON, JR., M.C.
HELEN DELICH BENTLEY, M.C.
GARY L. ACKERMAN, M.C.
DENNIS B. ECKART, M.C.
DON EDWARDS, M.C.
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, M.C.
JOHN EDWARD PORTER, M.C.
SAM GEJDENSON, M.C.
CHESTER G. ATKINS, M.C.

71 Pct. of Farmers Incur Over 500,000 Won in Debts

About 71 percent of the farming families in South Chungchon Province in south Korea are about 500,000 won ($5,700) or more in debt.

According to a survey of 2,000 farm families by the provincial authorities, the debts stem from farming and schooling expenses.

Those with debts of less than 500,000 won account for about 17 percent.

The families without debts make up only about 12 percent, the survey results said.

Those indebted by more than three million won account for 21 percent and those with debts ranging between two million and three million won make up about 12 percent.

The cost for farming is listed as the major reason for debt, followed by school expenses, according to the survey.

Epoch-making North-South Christian Reunion

As we reported in the No.1,303 issue of The People's Korea, on the possibility of a meeting between north and south Korean Christians, north and south Korean Christians joined for the first time since the division of Korea in 1945 at the "Christian Seminar of Christian Interest on Bible and Theology for Peace" which was held from September 2 to 5 in Glion near Geneva, Switzerland, under the sponsorship of CCIA (Commission of the Christians in International Affairs) of the WCC (the World Council of Churches), it was reported by "The New Korea Times" (Korean language weekly published in Canada).

North and south Korean Christians smiling for the camera (Sept. 20 issue of The New Korea Times).

According to the report, attending the meeting were four members of the Korean Christian Federation including Kim Un Bong, vice president of its federation, Ko Gi Jun, secretary of its federation, and 6 members of the NCC in south Korea including Kim So Yong, director of the NCC, Kim Yun Shik, ex-president of the NCC, and Kang Mun Gyu, director of YMCA.

Participants also came from 9 other countries, including Australia, Canada, France, Japan, the U.K., the U.S., and the USSR.

This first private level talks were held on the basis of an agreement which had been made in principle between the both sides to hold a meeting through the mediation of the WCC, it was revealed by Rev. Dwaine C. Epps, Director of the NCC department of International Affairs after his tour to both north and south Korea (April 18 to 28 to north Korea and April 29 to May 5, to south Korea, this year.)

At the seminar, quoting a passage from the Bible north and south Korean Christians reconfirmed their obligations to help create a reunified, peaceful Korea in future as Christians, recognizing and overcoming the difference of ideology and social system prevailed between them, which have occurred in the course of 40-year division of Korea.

On the other hand, all the attendants from other countries, at the seminar reaffirmed the resolution adopted at the Japan conference on peace and justice held in October, 1984 under the sponsorship of CCIA: The division of the Korean Peninsula is a tinderbox of confrontation in Northeast Asia; the tension on the Korean Penisula is a great threat to the preservation of peace and may trigger a world-wide nuclear war.

Along with this resolutions, the importance of the July 4th North-South Joint Communique which could be the basis of future north-south dialogue and conciliation, was reaffirmed.

The attendants also talked on how they could contribute to Korea's efforts for creating a favorable atmosphere for peace, justice, and reunification, after admitting that the Korean Peninsula is one of the most sensitive area in the globe and it has direct influence over their countries.

During the seminar, both the north and south Korean delegations held talks in a very friendly atmosphere, interweaving them with humor.

On their reunion, Rev. Dwaine, one of promoters of the seminar, was quoted as saying that he was not well versed in Korean culture, and thought "hugging" was not characteristic of Korean culture. "What impressed me most was the fact that both delegations warmly embraced each other after introducing each other," he said.

Correction

The People's Korea deeply regrets a mistake it made in its article on Aug. 23, 1986 (No. 1,303 issue). In the article "NCC Delegation Tells of Christianity in N. Korea", the number of the NCC members in the U.S. should have been 45 million, not 400,000. We deeply apoligize to our readers for our mistake.

OLD TALES AND LEGENDS

Kyonu and Chiknyo

From this issue we will introduce Korean legends or old tales in several installments, which have been talked over and over by our ancestors as precious literary treasures or cultural assets.

We hope our readers will appreciate some of the important aspects of Korean customs and habits through these tales. (Ed...)

If you look up at the sky in summer evenings, you can see a long group of

stars which stretch southward from the northeastern horizon. This group of stars is the Milky Way which is called the Great Heavenly River. The brightest star in Aquila which is on the lower southern bank is Kyonu or Altair and the brightest in Lyra on the far side is Chiknyo or Vega. And here is the legend.

A star king had a daughter. He loved her very much for she was not only pretty but also most talented. The princess was an excellent weaver. Moon, flower and bird-patterned cloths she wove were the treasures of the star and it gave the king a great pleasure to see her products. Therefore, he named his daughter Chiknyo or weavjng girl.

As the princess was in the bloom of youth, the king looked for her spouse and, at last, decided to marry her to a youth on a neighbouring star. He was a herdboy who drove cattle throughout the sky every day. Hence he was called Kyonu or Ox Driver.

Kyonu and Chiknyo enjoyed their happy married life and wouldn't part even a moment. They were unaware of the lapse of time. Now, Chiknyo forgot to weave and Kyonu, to feed cattle.

The king became aware of this and called them to his side.

"Kyonu, it is your duty to feed the cattle and, Chiknyo, yours is to weave. But you both do not do your duties. What's the matter? From now, you must live apart from each other and meet only once a year."

The king ordered in fury.

The young couple were expelled from the star. Chiknyo wove cloths in the east of the Milky Way and Kyonu fed cattle in the west. As the days went by, they longed to meet each other, their conjugal love burning in their hearts, separated by the giant river millions upon millions of miles wide.

A year elapsed and the seventh day of the seventh month (in the lunar calendar) was close at hand. The sun rose in heaven and the fog which had enveloped the river cleared up. Kyonu and Chiknyo stood face to face on the banks.

"Chiknyo!"

"Kyonu!"

They called and called affectionately to each other in the distance. But, to their sorrow, there was the great river flowing between them. They were tantalized going up and down the banks, but there was neither a boat nor stepping stones in the river.

The grief-stricken couple only shed tears. Their tears turned into rain which poured down on the earth.

The rain which started on the morning of the sixth day of the seventh month did not let up and it seemed to inundate the earth. People were vexed because all the crops were ripening then and feared some disaster had happened in heaven.

A court official came to notice this and reported to the king.

"Your Majesty, this rain must be the tears shed by Kyonu and Chiknyo for they are unable to cross the Great River. So it would be advisable to build a bridge across the river."

"How could we who live on the earth build a bridge across the heavenly river?" asked the king in confusion.

"I think that magpies will be able to do so if you assign them the task. They can fly high into the sky and there are so many of them."

The official's reply gratified the king, who summoned magpies to the court.

"Fly to the heavenly country quickly and build a bridge across the Great River so that Kyonu and Chiknyo who are shedding tears of sorrow now can meet each other."

On the king's request numerous flocks of magpies flew into the sky immediately, carrying stones on their heads and built a bridge for Kyonu and Chiknyo to meet (This bridge was called Ojakgyo or Magpie-made Bridge as it was built by magpies). Instantly, the torrential rain stopped and the blue sky blessed the love of Kyonu and Chiknyo reunited on the bridge.

Thenceforth, it is presented that magpies fly into the sky on the eve of the seventh day of the seventh month every year to build a bridge for the reunion of Kyonu and Chiknyo and that their feathers fall out of their heads on that day because they carried stones for the bridge throughout the previous night.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang

(Oct. 2-10)

Oct. 2

* A Mongolian scientific and technological cooperation delegation led by D. Tsedendamba, vice chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Oct. 3

* A GDR government trade delegation headed by vice minister of foreign trade Jochen Steyer.
* A delegation of the Academy of sciences of the GDR led by Werner Schler, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the academy.
* French delegation for the study of the Juche idea led by Chantal Counsin, chairman of the Democratic People's Union of France.

Oct. 6

* A delegation of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Lothar Stammnitz, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Dresden County Party Committee.
* A technical delegation of the State Committee of the USSR for cinematography.
* A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Petru Enache, alternate member of the executive political committee, and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.
* Hovanyecz Laszlo, vice redactor of Nepszabadsag, the Organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.
* A Soviet artists union delegation

(Continued on page 7)

On Koguryo and Ancient Japanese Culture

—International Symposium Held Here—

An international symposium was held on Oct. 6-7 in Kyoto, on "Koguryo and Ancient Japanese Culture" sponsored by the Executive Committee for the Koguryo Cultural Exhibition, Kyoto City, Kyoto Shimbun Company and KBS Tokyo attended by a DPRK academic delegation and 7 well-known Japanese scholars.

The symposium was held as a winding-up session of the four symposiums held in Hyogo, Tokyo and Pyongyang, in connection with the Koguryo Cultural Exhibition opened from September 1985 to April 1986.

Following an opening address, keynote speeches were made on the first day, by Prof. Ueda Masaaki of Kyoto University under the title "Koguryo and ancient culture of Japan" and by Kim Chol Shik, head of the delegation on "Several points in the research of the history of early Korea-Japan relations."

Prof. Ueda insisted that the history of Korea-Japan relations which had been badly distorted be rectified, while Kim discussed Koguryo's Buddhist culture and the Japanese Buddhist culture.

In the afternoon, five Japanese scholars read their papers on the characteristics of Koguryo tumuluses, Korea-Japan relations in the fifth century and Buddhist images of ancient Korea and those of the Asuka Period.

On the second day, three Korean scholars discussed "*Woe*" (Japan), the epitaph of the Tokhung-ri Mural Tumulus and *Mimanamiyake*, an ancient government of Japan.

In the afternoon, pannel discussions were held on five themes: 1) Mural paintings of Koguryo tumuluses and their themes, 2) The master of the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong, 3) The master of the Anak Tumulus No.3, 4) Buddhist images of Koguryo and 5) *Woe* and *Mimanamiyake*.

A reception was given at the Heian Hall in Kyoto that night to mark the success of the Koguryo Cultural exhibition and the five international symposiums.

International symposium "Koguryo and Ancient Japanese Culture" was held from Oct. 6-7, 1986, in Kyoto, Japan.

(Continued from page 6)

headed by Dashi-Nima Dugarov, chairman of the Union of Artists of the Buryat Autonomous Republic of the USSR.

Oct. 7

* A government trade delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Abdula Salim Al Gifri, vice minister of Trade and Supply.
* A Chinese sports delegation headed by Shang Caizhen, vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China.
* A social scientists delegation of India headed by Uttam Rathod, member of Lok Sabha of India.
* A delegation of the All-Japan Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions headed by Yamamoto Koichi, vice chairman of the central headquarters.

Oct. 10

* A Chinese government cultural delegation headed by Wang Meng, minister of culture.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Sosohany Andre, member of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Madagascar.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

(Oct. 2-8)

Oct. 2

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Jong Son, vice chairman of the central committee to Mongolia.

Oct. 8

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Li Mong Ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with World People, to Denmark.
* A higher education delegation headed by Choe Tae Bok, chairman of the Education Commission to Czechoslovakia and Poland.
* A trade bank delegation headed by the president Kim Ung Chol to Bulgaria.

Oct 14

* A delegation of the International Department of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yang Gon, vice director of the Department of the WPK Central Committee to China.

Oct. 15

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Choe Gwan Hong, vice chairman of the central committee to attend the 10th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists to be held in Bulgaria.
* A Korean Civil aviation delegation to attend the 21st Meeting of Representatives of Civil Aviation Organs of Socialist Countries in Viet Nam.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

Oct. 13

* An agreement on trade between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Democratic of Yemen was signed in Pyongyang.
* A protocol on sports exchange for 1987 was signed in Pyongyang between the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China.

(KCNA)

Noli—Folk Game of Korea

1) Nongak-noli

In its half a million history, Korea succeeded so many wonderful national cultural inheritances including various *Noli*, folk games created and taken over by people themselves.

These *Nolis* show national characteristics of the Korean people and their sound likings, optimistic nature and rich sentiment. Some of them have become out of date now and have disappeared, while others were destroyed by the obliteration policy of the national culture during the Japanese colonial rule over Korea.

Though changed in contents and forms in some ways, many of them survived, have been taken over by people and are still popular among them.

The People's Korea, from this issue, will introduce some of the representative *Nolis* of Korea to our readers in series:

Among innumerable traditional games which have been handed down by people, *Nongak* is one of the most smart, enjoyable and powerful Korean games.

Simply speaking, playing *Nongak* means singing and dancing accompanied by five instruments.

It is a public game. It is not a game for one or two people to play in a room but for many people to sing and dance in spacious fields or yards.

The more people gather, the better the game becomes. It requires no special talents and anybody in costumes as well as in plain clothes can join anytime and enjoy themselves.

Most of all, *Nongak* is known to play during rice-planting and the harvesting season.

Before the farming, people gather in a village square, sing, dance and play instruments surrounding a farming flag which reads *"Nongja-Chonhachidaebon"* (farming is essential for the living of all the people). After playing for some time and lifting their spirits, they leave for the farm forming a line with a man holding the flag at the head. They also do it after lunch, after the farming and on their way back home.

While working, they generally sing songs only.

Except in the farming season, people play *Nongak* working together for the village such as paving roads and damming up rivers.

In old days, they played it in armies. They played it for signaling, raising soldiers' spirits and for their entertainment.

In this way, wherever people lived, there was *Nongak* and where *Nongak* was played, there were people dancing, singing and laughing, enjoying themselves.

Its history is very long. According to a document of seasonal customs of ancient days, it says in the lunar May or October, people held memorial services and men and women of all ages danced and sang all night long.

Nongak, strictly speaking, consists of two parts, *Chabi* and *Chapseak*.

Chabi members play instruments such as *Jing* (a kind of gong), *Kkwenggwari* (a small gong), *Changgo* (an hourglass-shaped drum), *Puk* (a drum) and *Sogo* (a small drum). Their numbers are not limited and it says, the more the better.

Chapseak members perform a play wearing masks. Though their numbers are different according to each province, on average there are more than twenty.

Their costumes are very colorful and unique. *Chabi* wear red jumpers, *Chogori* coats with yellow-, white- and black-colored sleeves and indigo belts across their upper body which hold colorful silk belts so that they whirl in the wind when they dance. They also wear black woolen hats on top of which cling long and white paper belts they turn, using their heads.

Chapseak wear costumes according to the characters of each cast they perform in a play such as old husband and wife, a young man and a girl and *Ryangban* men (a kind of nobility).

Nongak majorly divides into three parts: *Nongak-mu*, *Nongak-hui* and *Nongak* song.

Nongak-mu includes *Madang-toli* and *Kujong-noli*. The former is a circle dance in which dancers can dance in any way: they can dance impromptu, dance in two or three, jump, run or do solo dances. The latter is a one-man show in which any *Chabi* or *Chapseak* member can play alone and show off his skill.

Nongak-hui is a kind of drama which is well-organized.

Nongak song is folk songs sung mostly accompanid by the afore-said five instruments.

Korean *Nongak* is artistic and strongly characterizes our nation. It reflects optimistic and brave emotions of our people.

Nongak is deeply loved by our people as a representative modern folk game taken over and developed until today and as a national art transmitted to a theatrical art.

(To be continued)

People in Chabi costumes play Nongak celebrating a rich harvest.

Two Different Stands towards Peace and War

—Rodong Sinmun on USSR-US Summit—

PYONGYANG Oct. 15 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun today comes out with a signed commentary on the course and results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik.

Follows the full text of the commentary titled "Two Different Stands towards Peace and War":

There was a Soviet-U.S. top-level meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and U.S. President Reagan in Reykjavik, Iceland, on October 11 and 12.

The meeting drew keen attention from the broad public circles of the world. Because it was chiefly connected with the question of dispelling the danger of nuclear war hanging heavily over the globe and guaranteeing world peace.

But the Reykjavik meeting ended without any agreement, disappointing the world peace-loving people.

The course and results of the meeting furnished another patent proof as to who wants peace and who dreams of aggression and war.

The working meeting between the Soviet and U.S. top leaders was arranged on the initiative of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union proposed the business-like meeting for the purpose of promoting the solution of the points agreed upon at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit in November last year and thereby bringing success to the second summit expected in Washington.

So the Soviet Union went to Reykjavik with important initiatives and reasonable proposals. And it made sincere efforts toward their realization.

But the United States went to the meeting empty-handed, still obsessed with the wild desire to gain nuclear supremacy and dominate the world.

In the course of the meeting, the United States dared not oppose the fair and above-board proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the two sides reached a series of points of agreement, which might lead to nuclear arms reduction.

At the last moment of the talks, however, the United States brought itself to turn upside down the points already agreed upon by stubbornly insisting on the promotion of its so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), thus leading everything to a rupture in the long run.

The Korean people highly estimate the peaceful principled stand of the Soviet Union maintained by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachyov at the summit meeting and support his initiatives and proposals.

To realise nuclear arms reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons at the present moment is a key to the removal of the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, hanging over our planet and to the guarantee of world peace and the security of mankind.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachyov clarified in his January 15, 1986, statement and at the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet party and government put forward the plan to establish a comprehensive international security system and active proposals to ban nuclear testing, realising nuclear arms reduction, prevent the militarisation of the outer space and completely eliminate the nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century and, some time ago, took a step of extending again the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

All this eloquently shows the responsible stand and peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet party and government to defend universal peace and security.

On the contrary, the United States is persisting in its wild ambition to destroy the existing military equilibrium, gain military predominance, nuclear advantage, over the Soviet Union and build up nuclear forestalling capability.

The world people can see in this that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists will never change.

The United States is, in reality, persistently pursuing the policies of aggression and war in all parts of the world, while glibly talking about peace outwardly.

This aggressive nature of the United States finds salient expression in the fact that it has turned south Korea into the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East and is committing military provocations without let up, rendering the situation strained and creating the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula.

In order to preserve peace in Korea and settle the question of national reunification by peaceful means, the government of our Republic put forward many reasonable and constructive peace proposals, among them the proposal for tripartite talks to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south of Korea, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confedederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for holding talks of military authorities, and the proposal for turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

However, none of our peace proposals has been put into practice because of opposition on the part of the United States and the south Korean puppets.

The Soviet Union expresses its consistent determination to unremittingly go ahead with the struggle for peace, the struggle against arms race and the struggle to avert nuclear danger on the globe in the future, too, although the Reykjavik summit meeting ended with no success.

If the United States, too, is truly interested in global detente, elimination of nuclear weapons and preservation of world peace, it should renounce its "Star Wars" program for expanding the theatre of war even to outer space and approach the negotiations for nuclear arms reduction with sincerity, instead of paying hypocritical lip-service to peace.

The world people will never allow the reckless nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists which will lead mankind to destruction.

The peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving people of the world will closely unite and intensify the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement everywhere.

When the world people who love peace and justice fight with their united strength, they will be able to check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the imperialists for nuclear war and defend world peace.

Zimbabweans Never Forget Korean Friends

—Interview with Zimbabwean Ambassador to Japan—

Li Wi Dong, a staff reporter of The People's Korea recently interviewed with H.E. Nyamayaro Herbert Katedze, Zimbabwean ambassador to Japan. Here are excerpts from the interview....Ed.:

Q: What is the most important success achieved at the 8th Non-Aligned Summit Conference?

A: There are a number of areas that we consider successes.

As you must remember, before the summit, it was predicted that it would be very difficult for us to host the summit.

They said there were very few hotels in Harare and it would be difficult to house all delegations. They also said that security would be another problem.

But on our side, it was successful because we could house all the delegates and maintained security in such a way that there were no incidents.

We consider the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was a success, because there was no controversy.

At every conference in the past, NAM summit had been very controversial, there have usually been a point that delegates are pulling each other, arguing over some scenes for a long time.

But at the Harare summit, there was no real time when they argued controversely to such a degree that attentions are diverted from the main issues.

It was a very smooth conference with agreements on major issues, and no confrontation at any time.

Thirdly, since it was held in Zimbabwe, much attention was given to African problems, especially South Africa and southern African nations.

NAM has much to do to give moral support to South Africa and southern Africa.

This conference focused attention on the problem of apartheid.

I think it was incredible.

Q: What about the criticism against the United States?

A: I think criticism of a certain country depends on who wrote it.

I doubt very much that newspapers in NAM countries said the criticism about U.S. was very strong. I think the U.S. and its allies might say it was very strong. However, NAM countries consider issues in the world that happened between one NAM summit and another.

So the Harare summit considered issues between the Harare summit and the New Delhi summit.

In that period, the United States went into activities against non-aligned countries to such a degree that no other countries competed against each other, such as against Nicaragua, Libya, and its allies against the Palestinian movement and engagement in South African problems, and the participation to the exercises all around the world to cause unease in the world.

NAM also mentioned the Soviet Union concerning their displeasure with the situation in the Afganistan.

But distinction of criticism depends on the amount of undesirable activities.

So I consider the strong criticism against the U.S. caused by a lot of undesirable activities to the member countries.

Non-aligned countries don't like one country, dislike another.

H.E. Nyamayaro Herbert Katedza
Zimbabwean Ambassador to Japan

Q: About Korean problems.

A: The non-aligned movement is committed to the sovereignty of people.

It is our point of view that each country has the freedom to choose its way of life, the freedom to choose the socio-economic system they want to adopt, and the freedom to decide their future.

Non-aligned countries believe Korean people are one nation, Korea is one country.

It is not natural that Korea is divided into two parts with interference from an outside power.

All the member countries agreed on that point. There was a general agreement on the Korean problem.

NAM countries believe that such activities as a division of people on the very artificial basis increase tension in the world.

Q: What is the significance of the adoption of Sothern Africa Special Declaration?

A: The significance of the adoption of the declaration is to highlight the importance of the immediate solution to the problems of South Africa.

You are aware that over two years, not a single day has passed without a killing in that country. Apartheid is such an apprehensive system that it cannot be accepted.

The blacks suffered these killings and tried to solve these problems peacefully.

But that was impossible. They were confronted with that system every day, they had to suffer, even if they were killed.

Yet, they believe they can see it through by considering peaceful resolutions and those peaceful resolutions should be decided by the people outside Africa, not themselves.

The situations in South Africa should be resolved now.

All the methods must be used to make all countries decide to adopt sunctions properly.

The efforts being made in all NAM countries, sending economic ministers around the countries to persuade them to participate with us in sanctions, also setting up committee to help and fund this movement.

The declaration provided the result that by imposition of sanctions, the African situation would be stabilized.

The whole idea was to highlight the feelings of the NAM countries that the South African situation is unacceptable and it must be resolved now.

Q: Relationship between DPRK and Zimbabwe.

A: It is very strong relationship.

DPRK is one of the those countries that helped us when we were struggling against our colonizer, and our independence came through bitter war.

We needed supporters to fight war.

What we needed most was weapon. Korea gave us support and weapons.

Zimbabwe will never forget its friend.

After we got independence, a number of cooperative treaties were adopted.

So our ties are very very strong as you can clearly see from the constant visits of Korean officials to Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe officials to the DPRK.

And I believe that our relationship will be much stronger.

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